rum altera converget & aream dabit approximando, præterquam ubi r (propter aream infinitam) vel nihil eſt vel numerus integer & negativus, vel ubi $\frac{z}{e}$ æqualis eſt unitati. Si $\frac{z}{e}$ minor eſt unitate, converget ſeries in qua index η affirmativus eſt: ſin $\frac{z}{e}$ unitate major eſt, converget ſeries altera. In uno caſu area adjacet abſciſſæ ad uſq; ordinatam ductæ, in altero adjacet abſciſſæ ultra ordinatam productæ.

Nota inſuper quod ſi Ordinata contentum eſt ſub factore rationali Q & factore ſurdo irreducibili R^{π}, & factoris ſurdi latus R non dividit factorem rationalem Q; erit $\lambda - 1 = \pi$ & $R^{\lambda-1} = R^{\pi}$. Sin factoris ſurdi latus R dividit factorem rationalem ſemel, erit $\lambda - 1 = \pi + 1$ & $R^{\lambda-1} = R^{\pi+1}$: ſi dividit bis, erit $\lambda - 1 = \pi + 2$ & $R^{\lambda-1} = R^{\pi+2}$: ſi ter, erit $\lambda - 1 = \pi + 3$, & $R^{\lambda-1} = R^{\pi+3}$: & ſic deinceps.

Si Ordinata eſt fractio rationalis irreducibilis cum Denominatore ex duobus vel pluribus terminis compoſito: reſolvendus eſt denominator in diviſores ſuos omnes primos. Et ſi diviſor ſit aliquis cui nullus alius eſt æqualis, Curva quadrari nequit: Sin duo vel plures ſint diviſores æquales, rejiciendus eſt eorum unus, & ſi adhuc alii duo vel plures ſint ſibi mutuo æquales & prioribus inæquales, rejiciendus eſt etiam eorum unus, & ſic in aliis omnibus æqualibus ſi adhuc plures ſint: deinde diviſor qui relinquitur vel contentum ſub diviſoribus omnibus qui relinquuntur, ſi plures ſunt, ponendum eſt pro R, & ejus quadrati reciprocum R^{-2} pro $R^{\lambda-1}$, præterquam ubi contentum illud eſt quadratum vel cubus vel quadrato quadratum, &c. quo caſu ejus latus ponen-

ponendum eſt pro R & poteſtatis index 2 vel 3 vel 4 negative ſumptus pro λ. & Ordinata ad denominatorem R^2 vel R^3 vel R^4 vel R^5 &c. reducenda.

Ut ſi ordinata ſit $\frac{z^5 + z^4 - 8z^3}{z^5 + z^4 - 5z^3 - z^2 + 8z - 4}$; quoniam hæc fractio irreducibilis eſt & denominatoris diviſores ſunt pares, nempe $z - 1$, $z - 1$, $z - 1$ & $z + 2$, $z + 2$, rejicio magnitudinis utriuſque diviſorem unum & reliquorum $z - 1$, $z - 1$, $z + 2$ contentum $z^3 - 3z + 2$ pono pro R & ejus quadrati reciprocum $\frac{1}{R^2}$ ſeu R^{-2} pro $R^{\lambda-1}$. Dein Ordinatam ad denominatorem R^2 ſeu $R^{1-\lambda}$ reduco, & fit $\frac{z^6 - 9z^4 + 8z^3}{\overline{z^3 - 3z + 2}|\text{ quad.}}$, id eſt $z^3 \times \overline{8 - 9z + z^3} \times \overline{2 - 3z + z^3}|^{-2}$. Et inde eſt $a = 8$. $b = -9$. $c = 0$. $d = -1$, &c. $e = 2$. $f = -3$. $g = 0$. $h = 1$. $\lambda - 1 = -2$. $\lambda = -1$. $\eta = 1$. $\theta - 1 = 3$. $\theta = 4 = r$. $s = 3$. $t = 2$. $v = 1$. Et his in ſerie ſcriptis prodit area $\frac{z^4}{z^3 - 3z + 2}$, terminis omnibus in tota ſerie poſt primum evaneſcentibus.

Si deniq; Ordinata eſt fractio irreducibilis & ejus denominator contentum eſt ſub factore rationali Q & factore ſurdo irreducibili R^{π}, inveniendi ſunt lateris R diviſores omnes primi, & rejiciendus eſt diviſor unus magnitudinis cujuſq; & per diviſores qui reſtant, ſiqui ſint, multiplicandus eſt factor rationalis Q: & ſi factum æquale eſt lateri R vel lateris illius poteſtati alicui cujus index eſt numerus integer, eſto index ille m, & erit $\lambda - 1 = -\pi - m$, & $R^{\lambda-1} = R^{-\pi-m}$. Ut ſi Ordinata ſit $\frac{3q^5 - q^4x + 9q^3xx - qqx^3 - 6qx^4}{\overline{qq - xx}\sqrt{\text{cub.}\ q^3 + qqx - qxx - x^3}}$,

quoniam